NEW YORK HERALD.

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must are particulably required to SEAL ALL LEX-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-THE TEMPEST-SPECTRE

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-VENIOS PRE-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Civilization

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Assorate or WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Suz Stoops To

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Paul Pay. Even ST. CHARLES THEATRE, BOWERY-MOMENTOUS QUES

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-ETHIOPIA

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-CIRCUS, 37 Bowery-Boundarian Entertainments.

GBORAMA. 586 Broadway-Banyand's Panonama or MELLER'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway. OWEN'S ALPINE RANBLES, 539 Broadway.

New York, Saturday, April 23, 1853.

Double Sheet To-Morrow.

The pressure of news and advertisements during the last week, crowding out interesting reading matter, will compel us to issue a double sheet to-morrow. We must have vent for the surplus.

The New York Weekly Herald

Will be published at 10 o'clock this morning. It will contain the details of the news from Europe, brought by the Pacific and the Arabia : the late news from Havana and the Pacific; the sentence of Spring, the Philadelphia murderer, together with his speech asseverating his innosence : the election of Sachems of the Tammany Society; the new Foreign Postage Arrangement; Gossip in Washington; and a great variety of other local and domestic intelligence of interest to the general reader. Price sixpence, in wrappers, ready for the mails.

The News:

The severe thunder storm of last evening for a while rendered all communication by telegraph impossible. The storm appears to have traversed eastwardly, and the operations of the wires in that direction were entirely suspended during the night. At a late hour the Southern lines resumed business, and thus enabled us to lay before our readers all that was of importance from Washington and elsewhere. The ess of the lightning in the vicinity of Philadelphia is represented to have fully equalled the flashe in this quarter, and the hailstones which fell are said to have been as large as musket balls. The Morse telegraph office at Buffalo was struck by lightning yesterday morning. The fluid, in addition to destroying three instruments and melting the gas pipes, set the building on fire.

Our special and other despatches from Washington to-day, contain much very interesting informa tion. The Central American policy of the present administration is understood to be indicated by the sending into and ratification by the Senate of Mr. Squier's treaty with San Salvador. This treaty, which is supposed to have been held back by the late administration for fear of offending Great Britain, is entirely free from entangling alliances with any European power. Mr. Buchanan designs setting an example of republican simplicity at the Court of St. James. He is said to have requested the Hon. John Appleton, member of the last Congress from Maine, to accompany him as Secretary of Legation Senator Borland having declined the Governorship of New Mexico, it is intimated, will get the mission to Central America, which was rejected by Mr.

e Cabinet was yesterday engaged in discu the claims of applicants for post offices in the interior of this State. The contest between the hard and soft shells does not appear to have been entirely settled by the distribution of the offices in this city. John Van Buren and a delegation of softs from Albany were on hand yesterday, carefully watching the progress of events. The former gentleman, in company with Young America, dined with the

Considerable fluttering is likely to be caused among a certain class of financiers by the overhauling and remedying of abuses now going on in the Treasury department. Quite an excitement has already been created by the checking of stock brokerage and custom house contracts; and new fuel has been added to the flame by the reversal of Secretary Corwin's decision making extra allowances on some Florida claims. See the list of dismissals and reductions in grade among the officers in the revenue service. Retrenchment and reform is now the order of the day.

Extensive arrangements are being perfected in Washington for the survey of the various routes for the contemplated railroad to the Pacific.

Mesers. Cantwell and Strange, the contestants for the District Attorneyship of North Carolina, have withdrawn their claims, and Gen. Pierce has consequently decided upon selecting a man from the western section of the State.

It is gratifying to hear that the President's health

is good, and that he is daily gaining strength. The steamship Crescent City arrived from Aspinwall yesterday, but brought no later news from California. By her we have received late and very interesting intelligence from different parts of South and Central America, full details of which are given on another page. Our Valparaiso correspondent writes that great excitement prevailed in that quarter relative to Ericsson vessels. The people there are anxious to rid themselves of the monopoly exer-

cised by the English steamers. According to recent advices from the City of Mexico, there was general rejoicing on the receipt of the announcing the arrival of Gen. Santa Anna at Vera Cruz. Guns were fired, bells rung, and every other demonstration of popular de. light manifested. The Governor of the State of Oajaca appears to have got into difficulty in consequence of exerting himself rather too strenuously favor of Santa Anna's return. In order to be able to put down any opposition that might be made against the reinstatement of the exiled chief, he distributed five thousand muskets among as many Indians, and it was feared a war between the white and red races might result therefrom. Mr. Falco. nette, the British agent, had been arrested at the

request of some of the ex-deputies of Congress. It is reported that the democratic members of the Louisiana Legislature have refused to hold a caucus to choose a candidate for United States Senator in

place of Mr. Soulé. A despatch from Albany announces that the canals are expected to be in navigable order to-day. Ninety-four new canal boats were built at Rochester during the suspension of navigation.

Twenty-four thousand barrels of flour have been exported from Baltimore during the week. The value of the foreign exports is estimated at half a million of dollars. The New Orleans cotton market was still in a very unsettled state at noon yesterday.

Father Gavazzi delivered the first lecture of his second series last night, at the Metropolitan Hall,

sen the ceremonies and practices of the Pagan then and that of the Catholic, after what he termed the corrupting of the Papacy. The Hall was only thinly attended. Owing to a press of other matter we can only give a mere outline of his ad-

The annual meeting of the New York Marine So. ciety was adjourned last evening, in consequence of the unfavorable weather, to Wednesday next. An abstract of the last annual report will be found in another column.

The strike of the waiters was followed yes by that of the coalpassers and firemen, who have pretty generally succeeded in obtaining the advance asked for. About two hundred of them marched down in procession through West street yesterday morning, sending deputations on board the various steamships to present their petitions to the owners

A mock auctioneer was yesterday arrested and held to answer under the new law recently passed by the Legislature, whereby it is made a felony to practice deceit upon persons making purchases at auction. The evidence in the case will be seen under the head of Police Intelligence.

William Cating was yesterday convicted, at Hacknsack, N. J., of the murder of the two children, Mary and Daniel O'Brien. Chief Justice Greene sentenced the prisoner to be hung on the 28th of June.

To-day's inside pages contain a full report of the Opinion of Judge Strong in the Broadway Railroad Injunction Case, together with a great variety of Commercial, Theatrical, Sporting and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The Pacific Railread-The Route through New Mexico-Col. Benton, Col. Frement and

the Secretary of War. Our readers will remember the recent cor respondence between Col. Benton and Gen. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, embracing the application of the former, in behalf of Lieut. Col. Fremont, for an appointment as chief of the proposed survey for the Pacific Railroad by the southern route through New Mexico, west ward to San Diego, near the extreme southern boundary of the United States on the Pacific Ocean. It will also be recollected that the Secretary of War, in reply to Col. Benton, stated that he was not yet prepared to act in reference to this survey, but that when ready he would send for the distinguished member from Missouri, and personally consult him upon the

In the meantime, Col. Benton has gone to St Louis, and will probably not return to Washington for six weeks or two months to come. But we have no doubt that his application will be successful. from the fact of the superior qualifications of Col. Fremont for the task proposed, to say nothing of the intimate official and social relations of friendship which have subsisted between Gen. Davis and Col. Benton, since their distinguished service together, upon the Committee of Military Affairs in the Senate, in closing up the brilliant programme of the Mexican war. The position of the applicant in this case might of itself be considered decisive in favor of his protége; but resting the issue entirely upon the experience and fitness of Col. Fremont for the proposed work, all the probabilities in the case warrant the presumption that he will be selected to do it.

This survey, as we understand it, will be identical with the general route indicated in the late bill of Mr. Rusk, which, more from the pressure of time than from all other causes combined, failed to pass at the last regular session of the Senate. It contemplates a railroad from the opposite shore of the Mississippi river, at Memphis, through Arkansas, the northern portion of Texas, and thence across the desert country of New Mexico. to Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande, at which point the real business of the scientific topographical engineer will commence: for with little difficulty, and without much engineering, a railroad may be constructed upon a grade almost practically equivalent to a dead level from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande at various points between Albuquerque and El Paso del Norte.

But from Albuquerque westward the real work of the engineer and the geographical pioneer will begin. First, a passage must be found across the great chain of the Sierra de los Mimbres, which is but an expansion of the Rocky Mountains. Here, however, we are informed, the work will be comparatively easy, loaded wagons having been trailed over an eligible pass at this point without difficulty or detention. The fact, however. of such pass remains to be officially established and laid down in connection with a continuous route westwardly to the Pacific. But when we remember that for half a century the "Spanish Trail" between Santa Fe and San Diego, via the beautiful oasis of Los Vegas de Santa Clara, in the desert basin, marks out already a feasible route for a through ticket, it would appear that little else remains to be done than to determine. by a competent surveyor the grades, the bridges the distances, the facilities and natural obstacles of this "trail." That it may be rendered practicable for a railroad has been proved by the immense droves of horses, mules, cattle and sheep, which have passed over it from time to time, in this sort of traffic which has heretofore existed between California and Santa Fe; and that the country between is not absolutely a desert has been abundantly proved from the dependence for subsistence of those drovers of live stock upon the indigenous grasses along the route.

Yet we apprehend that Col. Benton, in behalf of Fremont, has another object in view, of a more primary and not less important character than the location of an available line for the Pacific Railroad. This object is the same for which Fremont was detailed on his famous explorations of '42, '3, '4. '5 and '6. over all that then unknown region south of Oregon between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. As far as those explorations extended those vast regions were laid down upon the map and thus practically opened for the over land emigrants to California and intermediate settlements. Before those explorations the Great Salt Lake existed but as a tradition of the mountain trappers, unlocated and illimitable in extent, and supposed in their ignorance of the exhaling powers of the sun, to have a subterranean outlet through a horrible roaring Maelstrom near the centre. to let off the surplus waters which the various rivers emptying into it supplied. Before these surveys, the overland route across the desert basin of Mary's river was practically unknown, as were also those beautiful lakes and fine, healthy agricultural slopes, which flank the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, or Snow Mountains, overlooking the Pacific. Since thes explorations, the Latter Day Saints have built upa little kingdom-imperium in imperioat the Great Salt Lake, the wonder of this new age of miracles, the route of Mary's river has become a public highway, and thrifty Anglo Sexon settlements have crowded out the root-

Truckee's river, and the stream of gold hunters have found a pass to the Sacramento betwee snow-covered mountains deemed before impassable except by Fremont, Kit Carson, Walker.

Godey, and company. Such are the results, in connection with the California gold mines, that have followed the past explorations of Fremont. But the work is not yet finished. Between these surveys and New Mexico proper, west and east, and to the Gila river on the south, there remains a vast terra incognita to be explored, before the map of the United States can be completed, or our resources definitely known. It was to finish up this branch of the work that Fremont set out to cross the Rocky Mountains above Albuquerque in that disastrous expedition of December, 1848. Overwhalmed with forty feet of snow, among the mountains, and losing most of his little company of men, and all his animals and baggage, he turned back. alone and on foot, to seek relief for the few of his companions who might still survive. Defeated then we suppose that Fremont is still as anxious to effect his original object as Col. Benton. Hence no doubt, the application of the latter in reference to this Albuquerque route for the Pacific Railroad.

And we shall look with interest to the full completion of this proposed survey. The large triangle of country through which it is to pass is almost wholly unknown. Occasional military excursions from our troops in New Mexico, in pursuits of the thieving Navajoes, have followed them into their haunts among the sheltered vallevs beyond the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, where these Indians have been found to exist in a state of semi-civilization, living in comfortable houses, manufacturing their own clothing of wool. possessed of droves of horses and flocks of sheep, and productive fields of wheat, corn, and vegetables. The Pimos and Coco-Maricopas Indians, on the Gila, are somewhat similarly advanced above the rude barbarism of our more northern Indians. But neither the army. nor the Mexican Boundary Commission, have penetrated any considerable distance into that abyrinth of mountains north of the Gila into which the Apaches retreat with their wholesale plunder from the Mexican provinces. How important, in these relations, that all this unknown region should be thoroughly explored; and particularly in reference to some future place of permanent location for the various wandering tribes scattered over the country from the plains of the Upper Arkansas to the great Colo-

rado of the West. But this Colorado in itself will form the most interesting feature of this proposed exploration. It is a great river. Its sources interlap with those of the Platte, the Arkansas, and the southern arm of the Columbia. It is crossed by the overland emigrants via the South Pass near latitude 42, at Green river, a fine, bold, dashing stream; it is crossed at the mouth of the Gila, ten degrees further south, and is there a strong and turbid river, as it name implies; but of the intervening space of six hundred miles, through which it rolls its copious volume. little or nothing is definitely known. For hundreds of miles it has been represented as chiefly boiling along, far down between lofty walls of volcanic rocks, in an almost unbroken chain of falls and fearful rapids. But in the lower portion of its course, and before it enters upon the open desert, it has been said to abound in ancient ruins of the most wonderful interest, indicating the former existence in its valley of a comparatively civilized and populous race of people, long ago removed, and now extinct, or but dimly existing among the traditions of the

The reader will now discover what an interesting field of exploration will be open to the commission which may be appointed to the survey of the Albuquerque route for the Pacific Railroad, with anything like a margin of discretion to the right and the left. They will bility of the route for proposed road: they will make known a vast unknown region-its topography, its inhabitants, its resources. its capacities for civilized or savage life, its products, its minerals, and its antiquities. These considerations, we doubt not. have induced the application in behalf of Col. Fremont to take charge of this survey; and from the success, and the astonishing results which have followed his former expeditions, we presume that when the Secretary of War and Col. Benton shall come to a talk upon the subject the question will be settled to the satisfaction of all parties. But whoever may be assigned to this duty. it is to be hoped that it will comprehend a discretion and a sufficient force to accomplish all the objects we have specified. We shall thus, with the extreme northern expedition under Major Stevens, be enabled, within a year or two, to obtain a perfect description and knowledge, and a complete map of the States and territories of this nighty republic. Let the work be done.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD CASE.—We this day publish the opinion of Judge Strong on the motion for an injunction against the grantees of the Broadway Railroad, argued last term in the Supreme Court of this city. This opinion concurs with that of Judge Edwards in granting the injunction, and gives the advantage to the aldermen in many points of view, although it decides that, not having given the contract to the highest bidder, the Common Council committed a breach of trust.

The principal positions sustained by Judge Strong are-That the Common Council have authority to grant a line of railroad in Broadway; that the railroad would not be a nuisance, nor interfere with the commerce of the street ; that the adjournment of the aldermen from Thursday to Monday was legal; that the infunction issued by Judge Campbell was an act beyond his jurisdiction, and is null and void, and the Common Council was not bound to obey it; that the grant of the railroad was not a revocable license, but a franchise, which the Common Council could not revoke, and, therefore, that not having given it to the highest bidder, they committed a breach of trust.

That part of the opinion which refers to Judge Campbell's interference. in granting the order for an injunction, is, perhaps, the most important of all. If this view be sustained by the Court of Appeals, why, then, the Common Council will be triumphant, and the judiciary will. for the future, have to be careful where they step in between the city fathers and their legislative functions.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACTS .- We learn that the proposals received at the Post Office Department in Washington, for conveying the mails in New York and the New England States for the next four years, and on several routes in other States for shorter periods, will be decided and the contracts declared, on Tuesday next t. sing for his culocet, " opery and sugarmance ; calling barages from torseas lane, mail int stin action.

The Progress of the Catholic and Protestar

It is Macaulay, if our memory is not a fault, who, in reviewing the polity of the Church of Rome, avows his unbounded admiration for her profound wisdom and system of tactics, "against which reason and Scripture have been arrayed in vain." Sincere as the great essayist undoubtedly was in his professions of Protestantism he could not, in summing up the respective merits of the Catholic and Protestant churches, refrain from awarding the palm for superiority of tact, perseverance and earnestness. to the former. Profoundly as he disliked the errors of the Church of Rome, he was not backward in acknowledging the consummate skill with which her mission had been performed, and the magnificent reward she had reaped. He does not attempt to disguise the fact that, instead of gaining, the Protestant religion has lost ground ever since the close of the sixteenth century. Her numbers have increased: new nations, new continents, have been gathered under her banners; but, meanwhile, the Church of Rome has received far larger accessions of strength. At the death of Martin Luther Protestantism bid fair to destroy Popery altogether. At the present day it is probable that the Catholics outnumber the Protestants by some twenty to thirty millions

This is not the place for theological dissertations; and nothing is further from our purpose than to engage in a controversy on the antagonistic doctrines of Catholicity and Protestantism. The votaries of both have a right to their belief, which shall not be questioned or disturbed in these columns. As a circumstance illustrating the condition and progress of society, however, the relative proportions of the various classes of Christians are deserving of careful notice. An age of unbridled license and sloth among the clergy produced a Luther, and shook the Papal throne to its centre. A Pius V. and a Loyola revived the austere practices, the fervent zeal, and the Christian picty of the Apostles, and Catholicity reconquered the bulk of its flock. Our own days witness still more portentous victories won by Papacy over Protestantism. It is true that in this country a steady stream of converts, whose spirit cannot brook the mental thraldom of the priests, is steadily flewing into the arms of the latter. Children of Catholic emigrants not unfrequently imbibe Protestant and republican notions together. But this is an exceptional case. If we grasp in one view the progress of Christianity throughout the whole world, we shall find, two Catholics

gained to the Church for one Protestant. We make no inquiry as to the relative merits of the doctrines of the rival Churches. Indeed, we doubt whether, as a general rule, they have much influence on the result. To our mind, the secret of the superior success of the Catholics lies mainly, if not entirely, in their superior zeal. Where a Protestant is lukewarm the Catholic is red hot. The Episcopal doctor must enjoy his library, his dimner, his cosy armchair; the Jesuit asks for nothing but a crust of bread, a glass of water, and a heretic to convert. The one accepts reluctantly a mission to the heathen. He carries with him his wife and children, and claims for them, if not for himself, comforts which are incompatible with the life of an ardent missionary. A breviary and a string of beads are all the other requires. With these he will travel night and day, at all seasons, suffering with equal fortitude the extremes of cold and heat. and inclement weather-subsisting on the meagre fare he can pick up the wayside, often risking his life for his cause, and deeming himself amply rewarded if after a life of incredible toil and hardship he can die a pauper on a bed of straw, with the consciousness that he has brought many souls to Christ. Those who have travelled among the Indians in the far West will readily acknowledge the truthfulness of our description. We do not mean to accuse the whole body of Protestant pastors of neglect of duty or slothfulness: there are, we doubt not, instances of noble devotion among their number; but we are sorrowfully convinced that they constitute a

feeble minority. Our own intercourse with the clerical bodies of this city illustrates the principle. When a consecration or other important religious ceremony takes place in the Catholic church, our reporters are well received by the officiating clergy-every facility is afforded them for procuring a full account of the proceedings-and if the speeches or sermons are deemed of sufficient importance to warrant a short-hand report the ecclesiastic will cheerfully communicate his manuscript or furnish a note of quotations when requested. He is glad, he will say, to find that we are willing to give publicity to the sentiments he has uttered, and trusts that all the world will read them for the sake of the Church.

'Tis thus that converts are made. Very different is the conduct of our Protestant clergy. When an important ceremony is announced, or a noted preacher is to deliver a sermon of unusual interest, we send a reporter, who is not unfrequently admonished in severe language from the pulpit that the minister cannot go on unless "that person" ceases to take notes. Other clergymen, deeming courtesy not inconsistent with their cloth, will politely and privately intimate their wish that their sermon should not be reported. This course has been pursued in several instances by officials of the highest dignity in the various Protestant churches. The reason assigned has at least the merit of candor. Files of the HERALD are preserved by members of most churches; and after a discourse has once appeared in our columns, a fastidious clergyman has qualms of conscience at serving it up a second time. In point of fact, it becomes unfit for service afterwards; and our industrious parsons very naturally object to a proceeding which places them under the necessity of composing a new one.

We are not prepared to say whether our readers are serious losers by the omission of the sermons thus carefully preserved for future use. They may possibly feel grateful to the clergymen for their disinterested regard for our space. But one thing is certain, the Protestant faith is assuredly no gainer by the aversion of its expounders to type. The individual may save himself a few hours labor, but the Church loses a valuable element of progress. If it would serve no good purpose to disseminate throughout the length and breadth of the land the doctrines preached in the various Protestant churches of this city, then those doc trines eight not to have been uttered from the pulpit. If those doctrines are wholesome and profitable to be known and studied the Protestant clergy ought to feel grateful for the publicity we offer them, instead of thwarting

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Our columns yesterday noticed an accident on the Hudson River Railroad, by which a man in the employ of the company was killed. The place where the accident occurred was erroneously named. The location was near Fort Washington depot, at bout the same place a station or flag man was killed about s year since. In that section there are curves, similar to the letter S, which could be made so nearly straight as to enable a person to see a train three hundred yards distant, at an expense comparatively small. In the space of half a mile quite a number of miraculous escapes from certain death. from the impos. sibility of seeing trains coming either way until almost upon one. are daily occurring, and all to save a little rock blasting. We hope it will now be done.

New Opera House .- New York is to have a new opera house-one on a magnificent scale. We learn that \$188,000 have already been subscribed, and twenty-five per cent paid in. Only \$12.000 are now wanted to make up the sum required for this splendid enterprise. It is in contemplation to have it completed in December next, and open with Grisi and Mario.

Cotton closed yesterday without change in prices, with sales of 1,000 bales. State flour closed at \$4 44 a \$4 50. Tobacco was quite active, and the sales within the two or three past days have reached about 1,000 hhds. of Kentucky, mostly fair to good qualities, at 6c a 8c., including some lots of low grades and prime qualities at 4 ½ c a 8 ½ e.

Owing to the advices from Java and Sumatra, and es pecially from the former, regarding the injury inflicted active movement in nutmegs yesterday; speculators entered the market and swept all from first hands that could be had here, and also in Boston. The sales in this city reached 37,000 lbs., at 97c. a 190c. per lb., and

A merchant stated that it would prove of great convenience to commercial men were the Collins and Cunard lines of steamers to make it a rule to let their vessels sail at 2 P. M., instead of at 12 M. In the latter case their mails closed at 101/4 A. M., which was too early to be of advantage. By sailing at 2 P. M., and letting the malls be closed at 1½, would give merchants an kets for that day, as well as to send later advices received The movement of the British provincial Legislature of

New Brunswick was referred to. The address to the Queen on the subject of reciprocity with the United States embraced some points of peculiar interest. Its propositions for the basis of reciprocal trade, in many feel inclined to accede to them, although commercial men could see nothing wrong in forming a reciprocity treaty on terms of fair equality. The New Bruns wickers valued their fishing privileges too high, when they claimenter the coasting trade in the United States, because American vessels, on certain conditions, were allowed to The address claimed that all Canadian produce should enter the United State: free, and especially flour and gra'n, because these were admitted free from this country into the provinces. In addition to all this, the United States were, also, to throw open their fishing grounds to the provincialists. They claimed that our offer to give them free access to cur fisheries was not a fair equivalent for the same concession on their part. They wished all branches of trade, with navigation, &c., settled under a single treaty, while the United States proposed to embrac the fisheries in one and the other subjects under another. Many difficulties stood in the way of embracing so many the settlement of reciprocal navigation laws in a treaty on the fishing question did not appear wise or expedient. Besides, it would be difficult to make a single treaty to suit the interests of Upper and Lower Canada with those of New Brunswick. If navigation reciprocity was to be overhauled, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence should be granted to us, of which the address made no

The stringent fishery law before the New Brunswick Legislature was considered to assume higher ground than was authorized under the existing state of the tion, if it did not entrench upon the prerogative of the home government. As to the alternative desire to be attained, to adopt a local discriminative or retaliatory tariff against the United States, there could be no great objection, as such a policy would likely injure thems more than it could us. It was hoped, however, that our government would have the whole subject adjusted on some terms mutually fair and satisfactory.

cases should not be selected for appraisers, and that much inconvenience might be experienced on that account.

Regret was expressed at the necessity which had led to the discharge of so many officers previously attached to the revenue service.

THE OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.-Lovers of music are in luck. "Sonnambula" was an artistic triumph rarely equalled on any stage. Those who heard " Lucrezia Borgia" last evening, will hardly regret its disappearance from the bills. Indeed, if success be measured by the applause awarded, we are almost inclined to think that "Lucrezia" was even the greater favorite of the two. A large share of this favor must be ascribed to the dramatic merit of the libretto. Mr. Corbyn, in the preface of his neat edition of the opera, kindly informs us that it is "founded upon a romantic French drama, written by Victor Hugo, and produced in Paris about 1833." have been nearer the truth had he called it and Italian tran-lation of Victor Hugo's drama; the ideas, and even the words, of the latter, are so scrupulously followed throughout, that a decision of a French court of justice declared the French version of the opera to be an infringement of Hugo's copyright. One or two of the few points in which they differ are curious. In the drama, Gubetta is an important personage, who enlivens the monotony of the performance by a perpetual fire of jests and sarcastic speeches; in the opera, he is nobody. In the drama, Rustighello and Astolfo toss up as to whether Gennaro is to be taken to Lucrezia's arms or her husband's prison; and the situation is highly effective. In the opera, Rustighello is a more conscientious stirro; he summonses a band of ill looking rascals, who, brandishing iron knives, and singing a rather lively chorus, surround Astolfo and drive him from th ground. Finally, Victor Hugo, who revels in horrors, makes Gennaro stab Lucreria, and they die together; the author of the libretto, more merciful, lets her off with a stage fit, and softens her son's heart at the last moment. Except in these particulars, the librottist has judiciously appropriated as much of the dramatic action of the play as he could conveniently adapt to the lyric stage. He has thus preserved a pow erful interest throughout, and many very striking situa-tions, which had no small share in exciting the enthusiarm of last evening. Not that we would deny to the performers their proper

need of praise. The cast was a powerful one, and reflects ciedit on those members of the troupe who might naturally have objected to play subordinate parts. To them we owe some of the finest chorusses we have ever heard in Niblo's theatre. Nothing could be more com plete or more effective than the opening sextuor, or that with which the first part of the first act closes. Independently of the attractions of the talleaux, such a treat as a chorus by Alboni, Salvi, Beneventano, Rovere, Sangiovanni, and Rosi, is alone worth a visit to Niblo's. All sang with spirit and scrupulous fidelity, and well earned the braves they received. After such a chorus, we shall not submit complacently to the second rate fare

Alboni played Maffeo Orsini for the sake of the "Brin disi" We presume that all our readers have heard her sing the charming "Il Segreto per Esser Felice;" and will one say that she was not inferior to herself, and that, or all the trills that ever hushed an audience, the one which preluded the final " Non Curiamo," last evening was, to our mind, the sweetest and most wonderful. She we are led to inquire of Mr. Le Grand Smith whether w may expect to hear her in the "Huguenots ?"

A)boni having renounced her sex for the time, it fell to the lot of Madame Rose Devries to personate the lady whom contemporaneous and modern historians-Mr. Wardle Corbyn excepted-have coincided in characterising as a fiend in human shape. Her very vices, however, add to the greatness of the part; and we are happy to add at it was artistically rendered by Madame Dovr'es.

ather shrill, and which, though powerful, ought not to subjected to such violent torture as Madame Devries emetimes practices. But we prefer placing on record our hearty approval of certain portions of her vocal p formance—her com'c bello for instance, which was equa creditable to her natural gifts and her acquired skill and several brief snatches in the closing scene of the first act. Her acting was at times of the highest trage merit, We cannot agree to her rendering of the commencement of the first scene with Alfonso: Lucrezia should be agita-ted, furious; bad as she was, she could not bind the Duke to execute an offender with a calm, smiling face. But the close of that scene—in fact the whole, from the crushing clore of that scene—in fact the whole, from the crushing revelation of her bushand's discovery and fatal purpose, to the agonized moment when she entreats her son to take the antidote, and he replies, "How know it that this is not the poison which you offer me?"—a revealed great dramatic power, and reminded us mere nearly of Charlotte Cushman than of any other actress we have seen in New York. She was admirably supported by Marini. At the close of the first part of actions, Mr. Manager Le Grand Smith advanced to the footing in defiance of medical orders, requested our indulgence for our favorite basso. We can only regard the proceeding in a factions light, for assuredly Marini was never in better voice than last evening. To sak for indulgence for such a "Vieni, la mia, vendetta," as he gave us, or for such a splendid effort as the final bars of "Qualunque sia l'Evento." is a practical joke which we felt almost inclined to resent.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

THE FATAL CELL IN THE TOMBS.

The cause of the fatal affair which took place last Sunday night in one of the prison cells at the Tombs, causing the death of four persons, has, at last been discovered, and shown conclusively to be the result of poison, caused by carbonized air, generated from the coal stove, and passing down the chimney flue, through a hole into the cell. The bunk on which the unfortunate men were askeep, was placed immediately over the aperture in the flue which let in the carbonic air, the inhaling of which caused the daaths.

An experiment was made vertical.

caused the daaths.

An experiment was made yesterday by placing a lighted candle near the aperture in the flue, and as it neared the hole, the flame was immediately extinguished.

The Grand Jury visited the cells throughout the prison yesterday, and will no doubt make some presenment touching the recent loss of human life.

ACCIDENTS.—Edward Fissel, a machinist in the employment of Rodman & Co., on the corner of West and Hubert streets, was seriously injured ou Thursday morning by an iron shaft falling upon him. He was taken to the hos-

point.

A lad named James Beck was run over and severely injured, on Thursday afternoon, by one of O'Keefe's line of stages, at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. He was conveyed to the residence of his parents, in Forty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue.

A man named Robert Wallack was run over on Thursday night in Broadway by an omnibus, but escaped with a few slight injuries

About nine o'clock Tursday night an old woman named Margaret Brady fell down in East Broadway, and broke her leg. She was conveyed in a carriage to her residence, No. 76 Henry street.

Police Intelligence.

FOLICEMEN KENNEDY AND SMITH.

These two unfortunate men are now confined in the Tombs, under a conviction of burglary in the third degree, in feloniously entering the store of Mr. Hopkins, corner of Franklin and West streets, in January last. The court has deferred the sentence until the May term. They were visited by a number of their friends during yesterday, and to all did they persist still in their entire innocence of the crime for which they had been found quilty. The most melancholy circumstance in this matter, is the fact that both these unfortunate men have wives and several small children dependent on them for support and protection, who, in a brief peried, will be reparated from them, and doomed to serve a term of years as felons in a State prison. What a sad priture does this exhibit, and how careful ought men to be in their movements through life, lest by one false step all is gone for ever after!

A Mock Auctioner Arrested under the New Law, and held to Answer.—Yesterday, officers S J. Smith and Green, of the lower police, arrested a mock auctioner named Edgar Suydam, on a warrant issued by Justice Bogart, wherein he stands charged, on the oath of a Mr. Eaton, of Pennsylvania, with defrauding him out of \$24, by a deceiful practice called a mock auction. The following is the affidavit of the complainant:—' Ward Eaton, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, at present stopping at the Pacific Hotel in Greenwich street, being aworn, saya—That on the 21st day of April, he was cheated and defrauded out of the sum of \$24, by Edgar Suydam, by means of deceiful and fraudulent practices, as follows:—
Deponent want into the auction store in Pearl attreet, near Wall street, where aid Suydam was relling various

means of deceiful and fraudulent practices, as follows:—
Deponent went into the auction store in Pearl street, near Wall street, where said Suydam was selling various goods at auction, and after deponent had been there a short time, a case of pencils was put up, and bids invited at so much per case; deponent bid the sum of \$2 for said case, and it was struck off to him at that price; deponent then handed them a five dollar bill to pay for said pencils, when said Suydam stated that the pencils came to \$24, which he demand, and refused to take the pencils back or return deponent his five dollars; deponent then paid the said Suydam the full amount of his bill, who told deponent to keep the pencils until to-day, and he, Suydam, would sell them over again for depotent; deponent further says that he is positive the pencils were put up at so much per case, and therefore charges that said \$24 was obtained from him by said Suydam fraudulently, with an intent to cheat and defraud." The accused, when brought befere Justice Bogart, stated to the court that he could show that the property was worth within two or three dollars of the amount paid by the complainant and that they were willing to either pay hack the money, or sell the property gain at auction. The magistrate, on the facts, held the accused to ball in the sum of \$500, which he gave and was liberated from custody. The complainant was recognized in the sum of \$200, in his own recognizance, to appear and testify at the next term of the Court of Sessions.

Superior Court.—Part Second.

Before Hon. Judge Duer.

APRIL 21.—Elizabeth Harken vs. Mesers Reynolds & Weat.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff; a milk dealer, against Reynolds & Weat, omnious proprietors, for the recovery of the possession of a bay mare, slieged to have been wrongfully detained from the plaintiff, valued at \$130, and also a claim of \$125 perday for the use of the mare during the time of the said detention. It appeared that the mare belonged to the plaintiff, and was taken from her under an execution upon a judgment recovered against her soa-la-law, Patrick hiley, in the Fourth Judicial District Court, in August last, in which suit the plaintiff in this action was a codefendant, although judgment was rendered against Riley alone. The mare was levied upon, and sold by a constable at sheriff's sale to a Mr. Cooper, from whom the defendants purchased her subsequently. It was alleged that Riley, and not the plaintiff, was the real owner of the mare, but the jury thought otherwise, and rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the value of the hree at \$103, and the whue of the services of the same at \$156 86. The Court oxfered judgment to be entered for the plaintiff against the detendants for the two amounts, \$259 86.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

The Recular Euromess—We refer our Brooklyn readers to an advertisement from the regular butchers of the City of Churches. It is important for housekeepers to know that whilst some dealers have been recently convicted for selling diseased and unwholesome food, the more respectable class of butchers have resolved to sell no meat but that which is slanghtered by themselves. The Hamilton avenue market, which has been established by Andrew Heburn. one of the promoters of the Regular Butchers' Association, is now a great accommodation to the inhabitants of that rapidly increasing neighborhood.

Superior Court.

Before Hon Judge Paine.

APRIL 22.—Encch W. Clark and others is Isaac Sisson and F. Loomis.—This was an action on a bill of exchange for \$2,000, made by the defendant Loomis to Sisson, and endorsed by J. J. Stewart & Co., who transferred it to plaintiff. The defence was want of consideration and that more than the usual interest was charged. Verdict for plaintaiffs, \$2,229.

Marine Affairs.

Simp Bullding for Lake Friz.—The ship builders all along the shores of Lake Eric are having a busy season of it. The Buffalo Express says that nearly 40,000 tons of new shipping will be brought out on the Lake this season. Over 13,000 of this will go from Buffalo; and among it four steamers of 1,800 tons each, beside one smaller steamer, ten propellers, and several sailing vessels. The whole new freet of this season will consist of eight new steamers, twenty propellers, and seventy-three sail vessels.

Court Calendar-This Day UNITED STATES DESTRICT COURT.—Motions. SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions and decisions. SUPERME COURT—Special Term.—Motions SUPERME COURT—Circuit.—Adjourned.

Association for the Exhibition of the Indus-try of all Nations.

OFFICE, No. 58 BROADWAY, NEW TORK.

REFRESHMENT \$41,0098. OFFICE, No. 58 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
REFRESHENCY SALDONS.
Proposals to contract for the privilege of supplying Refreelments at the Crystal Palace will be received, at this
office, until the 25th of April, instant.
Suitable apartments will be afforded by the Asseciation,
to be fisted, furnished, and decorated by the contractor, as

to be interest.

It is not expense.

For the form and dimensions of the apartments, and all other particulars, parties wishing to contract will please ap-

the upper register of which struck us occasionally as bein | hibited.